## THE SOFT SHALL STATE CONVENTION.

The Platform for the Presidential Canvass-List of Delegates to the Democratic National Convention—A Bough Prescription for Know Nothing Softs, &c., &c.

SECOND DAY. SYRACUBE, Jan. 11, 1856.

dissenting voice-Mr. Van Dyck, of Albany:-

At three o'clock this afternoon the Convention met

Mr. JEWETT, of Monroe, from the committee on the subject, reported the following named persons for delegates to the Cincinnati Convention:-

Nicholas Hill, Jr., Robert Kelly.

District Delegares.

1 — W. H. Ludlow, of Suffolk and H. F. Jones, of Queens.

2.—Samuel F. Johnson and Thomas G. Tallmadge.

3.—Thomas Bowers and Albert Smith.

4.—John Kelley and George H. Purser.

5.—Stephen H. Fecks and Wilson Small.

6.—Isase V. Fowler and John Couvane.

7.—William D. Kennedy and William J. Peck.

8.—Lorenzo B. Shepar da and Daniel F. Freeman.

9.—James Cornor and Azor B. Grane.

10.—John C. Holley and David E. Fowler.

11.—T. R. Westbrook and Danior th K. Olney.

12.—John P. Reekman and Gilbert Dean.

14.—William A. Beach and Charles L. McArthur.

14.—John V. L. Pruyn and John McKnight.

15.—Isase W. Bishop and Joehua M. Fodd.

16.—Timothy Hoyle and Augustus C. Hand.

17.—John L. Russell and W. C. Ceain.

18.—John C. Wright and Flias Brown.

19.—Robert Parker and Sanuel M. Shaw.

20.—John Spracker and Francis Koe an.

21.—Horatio Ballard and Horace P. Grindie.

22.—Sands A. Kenyon and Sidney F. Bairchild.

23.—Dewitt C. West and Charles Smith.

Sands A. Kenyon and Sidney F. Fairchild.

Dewitt C. West and Charles Smith.

Dennis McCarthy and Seth Hutchinson.

Fimore P. Ross and Calvin Foster.

Tempkins. 28.—W. C. Rhodes, of Steuben, and James Falkner, of

of Allegbany.

31.—William Vandervert, of Niagara, and O. Tousley, of Orleans.

32.—Israel T. Hatch and James M. Murphy, of Eric.

33.—Samuel S. Jenks, of Cattaragus, and Hiram Sackett of Chautaque.

Mr. Briggs, of Kings, congratulated the committee on

the completion of its labors. He urged the adoption of the report, and called for the previous question. The motion was carried, and the report adopted.

A delegate presented a resolution that, if it be foun that any of the delegates are affiliated with the Know point a substitute. This was adopted with applause.

Mr. SHFPARD moved a vote of thanks to the officers. The Chair returned thanks, when, on motion, the Con vention adjourned, without day,

Superior Court-General Term. Hon. Judges Bosworth and Woodraff presiding. MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL IN THE FORREST DI-

SECOND DAY.

JAN. 11.—Catharine N. Forrest, Respondent, vs. Edwin
Forrest, Appellant.—Mr. Van Buren concluded his argument this day. The Attorney General, Mr. Ogden Hoff man, is associate counsel for Mr. Forrest.

The counsel for appellant commenced his argument in opposition to the motion for a new trial, and submitted the following

POINTS ON THE PART OF THE PLAINTIFF, ON THE DEFENDANT APPRAL.

First point.—This cause comes before the court, not

First point.—This cause comes before the court, not upon a case containing all the evidence, fol. 1,549, but merely upon a bill of exceptions, folios 80, 81 and 1,899. No motion for a new trial was made at the Special Term, nor was any motion for a non suit made, nor was any point of law presented at the trial touching the sufficiency of the evidence, folios 147, 148, and 1,796, 1,797—consequently no investigation of the general merits can arise on the hearing of the defendant's appeal.

Second point.—If such inquiry should arise, it would be found that the teatimony is ample to exculpate the plaintiff, and to inculpate the defendant.

Third point.—The exception to the introduction of evidence, affecting Ann Flowers' character for chastily was not well taken; among other reasons, because the defendant had previously endeavored to establish, by the testimony of said witness, a successful conspiracy between the plaintiff and Captain Howard, for the purpose of enabling the latter to ravish the witness, in order thereby to screen from detection their own imputed gailt. Case, fols, 377, 834 to 391, 397 to 499. See first exception at flots, 1,326, &c. 1. Evidence that the witness was previously a lead woman, was admissible in reference to this identical issue, raised by the defendant himself. 2. It was quite unimportant, for it only tended to prove what was aiready tully established by her own evidence.

Fourth point.—The exceptions to the evidence touch-

to prove what was already fully established by her own evidence.

Fourth point.—The exceptions to the evidence touching alimony, and to the submission of that point to the ury, are not well taken, for many reasons; olics 1,792, 1,792, 1. The code which was n force when the cause was tried, required the case to be tried by jury. Code, section 253 or 208.

2. Even in cases not triable by course by jury, the Special Term has full authority, in its discretion, to submit to the jury any specific question of fact. Code, section 254 or 209.

to the jury any specific question of fact. Code, section 254 or 209.

Fifth point.—On the admissions contained in the answer, and with or withour reference to the evidence given on the trial, and the finding on the allowoy point, the Special Ferm allowed the proper amount of almony. In the defendant's estate is admitted to be worth \$150.000; answer folio 56. Unless wantnly permitted to lie waste, it would produce \$5,000 per annum; and to allow less than one-third of this sum would be highly unjust. It does not appear that the judgment of the Special Term went upon the finding of the jury, or without forther and adequate evidence; and if a reference was proper, it does not appear that the defendant desired it, or adduced or desired to adduce other evidence. Folios 72 and 1.802.

and 1,502.

Fix'h point.—The defendant's appeal should not be sustained.

ed. First point.—There is no warrant in law or reason for rewarding the defendant's criminality by an exoneration of his estate from a lien which has attached in favor of the plaintiff by virtue of her marriage

## THE POUGHKEEPSIE CATASTROPHE.

Interesting Case-Verdict of the Jury, &c. The juries of inquest met again yesterday at the hour CORONER COLLINS' INQUIRY.

The investigation presided over by Coroner Collins, o the body of Mrs. Green, met at the Court House: in money to more than the relationship of the property of the price of

broken, and the platforms of the third and fourth and bas, cage were broken up; from the time I heard the signals till was of the train was not more than an impute and a ha. It the sugineer had no right to back up; the coupling of the forward engine gave way after we were struck; had whell been kept blowney I think the coupling of the third that he are the coupling is such that he are the train of the coupling is such that he are the train of the coupling is such that he are the train of the coupling is such that he are the train of the cut, and the engineer seen it, I think the train could have been stopped; had he been at his settlent the disaster would not have occurred; I saw the flagmun coming towards up in the cut; did not see him when he passed his station, the windows were so frosty; the raif said to be broken was one mis or more aback; had I insort that it was so far absed I should not have stopped there; as broken raif near Milton tuned; most had to be the seen was no the station that it was so far absed I should not have stopped there; as broken raif near Milton tuned; most was the real of the train should start after another has left; according to Mr. Hitcheock's memoraadum there ware two minutes before we were struck; had the froughkeepsle train started on her time I think there mould have been not disaster; I think fifteen minutes is the least time that one train should start after another has left; according to Mr. Hitcheock's memoraadum there were two minutes before we way; when a connection of the way is the state of the way is the state of the way is the state of the way is the sta

the express train, but should judge that it was about ten ninutes.

At this moment Mr. Fanning, foreman of the Exchange House jury, made his appearance. He remarked—I nave an order here on the Coroner claiming some property. I would explain to the Coroner this person whose identity we were not previously enabled to establish has now been identified. We tound on his person two bagg ge checks, which we sent to New York, and in that way we have found out everything concerning him. His name is Jas. Gordon, and in his trunk are papers to show that the gentleman istely injured is connected with some portion of the property before this jury.

A consultation was here had as to the delivery of the property.

Mr. Otis—If that property is placed in your hands for sale keeping, we shall want a legal receipt.

Mr. Fanning—We understand that.

Some further conversation was had, when it was not deemed advisable to deliver any property at present. Mr.

Mr. Fanning—We understand that.

Some further conversation was had, when it was not deemed advisable to deliver any property at present. Mr. Fanning then took his leave, returning in a few moments with Corper Taylor, who made a formal demand for the property. After some quibbling the documents were given up, and a receipt had for them. The list is published hereafter.

Martin L. Sykes, of Poughkeepsie, sworn, says:—I am superintendent of the Hudson river railroad; the rules and regulations of the road are such as I found in operation when I commenced my services; it is my immediate husiness tog attend to these matters; I do what I desire, under advisement; we have rules and regulations for the running of trains and do not allow conductors to go beyond them unless it is in case of some hing beyond the scape of the rules. (Shown time table) This is our regulariable of November last. We have one since numbered 50. The Poughkeepsie train should start at 2.45. That train is ubordinate to the through train. The train being cerained, the following rules govers.

When any train is irregular, or behind time, from accident or otherwise, the station master must see that the fact is repuries to the conductor of the following rules govers.

When any train is irregular, or behind time, from accident or otherwise, the station master must see that the fact is repuries to the conductor of the following train, with such carbon given as the case may require.

When any train is irregular, or behind time, from accident or otherwise, the station master must see that the fact is repuries to the conductor of the following train, with such carbon given as the case may require.

When any train, and take so the growth of the conductor of the properties and the fact is a suppresselving train, and takes out trains to say any appresselving train, and takes out trains to say any appresselving train, and takes out trains and the same and some and spin and the regular trains to the regular train to the regular train to the point where the engi

ling staff eight feet long, and have a white flag three feet equive at one end, and a red flag of the same size at the other end.

I lagmen and signa men must be at their posts at least fifteen minutes before the passing of each regular train, and wherever a train is due or expected, unless cherwise directed by the General superintendent.

If any obstructions are on the track, or any train, engine or car running too close to er approaching another usin on the same track, or from any cause the safety of the train is endangered, the red flag must be distinctly shown, and great rains taken to warn the trains in time. Whenever the signal is shown at the drawbridge that it is oven adjoining flagmen will repeat the signal by showing a red flag or red light, and will continue to do so until they see the drawbridge closed and the white signal show, which they can then repeat.

At high, a white or red light to be used, instead of flags.

At hierards between the trains the disque must examine the track under their charge and see that it is cear, and must no case show the white signal unless they snow that all is right; and they must do such work on their rack, in the way of keeping the wedges and chairs right, and the spikes well driven, as the read master may direct.

At y fragmen or signalman absent from his post during bush ess burs, without the consent of the superintendent, will be ferthwith discharged.

Hisgmen are usualty a class of men equal to track repairers; they are very generally chosen from theso, know, as a general rule, that four-fifths of au men are not able to sign their names; I think, with a good rail, the train might have been atopped from the south end of the cut to the place of collision; on that day I should think it very dombril; the flagman should if he wanted to stop the train, have gone at least a mile towards the conting train. coming train.

The jury then adjourned for an hour's recess; after which they mer and resumed their sitting.

AFTEPNOON SESSION

Commenced at twenty minutes uset two o'clock.

Hy. Evans, of Troy, sworn, says:—I am in the emploof the Hudson River Railroad, as head brakeman on 11
o'clock express train down from Albany; arrivel at
reughkeepsie a few minutes be'ore 3 o'clock; Esweren
ernouted the train; at about one and a half mile nel w
I oughkeepsie beard whistle for putting on brakes; these
were put on; he then sent me to Pouguksepsie with a red
fag.

were put on; he then sent me to Fougaksepsie with a red fing.

John McCoop, a fingman on the road, sworn, says:—I sm a fingman on the Hudson River Railroad, down where the accident happened; I fingged the Al rany express train about one humbred rods, with my white fing; I cannot write; I saw a man in my cut with a red fing, and I went to him; he was called to the bridge, and I followed him until I was told to meet the train; I stood on the fet han; my orders are to stand to the right, but there were no room for me to stand; I have got the time in my stati n; I cannot p int out the way that the table is used, but I know a little about figures; however, the cannot p into out the way that the table is used, but I know a little about figures;

and a name of the evidence. After some consultation, the jury adjourned to Monday morning max', at nine o'clock, when a verdict will be considered.

THE INVESTIGATION AT THE EXCHANGE HOUSE. The morning of yesterday was employed by the jury over which Coroner Taylor presided at the Exchange House, in obtaining svi lence of identity as to the person of the man who was so sadly unufasted. For this purpose the baggage corresponding with the checks found on the person of deceased, was sent for from New York and obtained.

The property was contained in two trunks. Keys found in possession of the lady; hought to be a Canadian, of about 45 years of age, were applied to the locas and proved to be the true ones. This lady, it will be remembered was so seriously injured that she has not been able to give any intelligible account of herself.

The trunks, on being opened, were found to contain a quantity of wearing appared, appertation to the identity of these parties as man and wife. It was also noticeable that a peculiar liming of several coats found in the tunk, corresponded with the lining of the coat he were when he deceased so suddenly. In one trunk was found a power of attorney, with the following purpose:—"Know all men by these pre en's, that we, teerge Walker, of the city of Canaerbury, baker, and Erizabeth Matilida Walker, his wife, (late Elizabeth Matilida England, spinster,) Sophia Cutter, of Chncinnati, widow, (late Sophia England, spinster,) and James Gordon, being the three elaters, and Maria Caroline England, spinster,) the said Elizabeth Matilida Walker, his wife, (late Elizabeth Matilida Fogland, punter, and Maria Caroline England, spinster,) the said Elizabeth Matilida Walker, his wife, it the Work York, shoemaker, one and each and every of our true and careful attorney for us." &c., &c. (Here tollows a full power to wind up the said estate.) A marriage certificate, enclosed in a sead reticule, was also amongst the assets; it read as fullows:

Married, in the Cathedral—Canterbury,
James Gordon, 83d Regiment,
To
Maria Carlolana England,
y me,
G. P. MARRIOTT, Sacrist.

By me, G. P. MARRIOTT, Sacrist.

The properties also given up by Coroner Collins further tended to the great end of identification. It consisted of a pocketbook with a memoranoum, having on it the name of deceased, and containing \$125 in goid coin, as also papers settling the point; a bit to the order of Adams, Hope & Co., for £3 les, dated London, January 2, 1856; a copy of a warrant issue! by Peter Grant, a Justice of the Peace. for the united counties of Clinton and Huron; a receipt for £16, provincial currency, in layor of James Gorton, dated Clinton, January 2, 1856, and signed thomas Fair, Assistant Postmaster; a note for £75 currency, dated Gooderich, 20th August, 1855, a pajable three menths from date to the order of Wildiam Murray, and signed James Gordon; a tetter dated at Hapsburg, Lecember 2, 1855, signed by L. Meyer, and directed to James Gordon; a copy of a justice's return, signed H. Johnson; a note for £10s, in favor of James Gordon, Cated 18th cept., 1855; also a note for £117s. 6d., signed by Robert Gendenzing, payable to James Gordon; a bill of £117s. 6d. in favor of James Gordon; a bill of £117s. 6d. in favor of James Gordon; And Michael McLay, care of Wilson tonner, and "Michael McLay, care of Wilson tonner, Woodstock Canada West, son of" (the writing being here efficied). There was also a letter as follows:—

Alv Dwar Genore—I have just arrived here in earth of suit, socempanted by my wife, and may have the may to norrow and until naf gast H. A. do Bridas & would like to see you come this tar. Brother Alexander accdamily came until my return. Brother Alexander accdamily came or my wife looks in the order relatives, were all well when I left. I th

addressed to Mr. George Gordon, No 754 Lonvard street, Philadelphia.

Un the purusal of this letter the Coroner despatched a message by telegraph to that address, and also to Joseph Miller, of 130 Canal street, bit a man frequently recurring in the papers of deceased. The telegraph notified these parties of the ceach, and requested an answer which had not arrived to 7½ o'clock last evening.

After a recess taken all box After a recess taken fill had-past two o'clock, the jury recumed sixting for the taking of tes imony.

Martin L. sykes, superintend-n. of the read, was first called. He pre-ented the same extracts from the rules and regulations as we have already given. With a strict adherence to the regulations on the road, and due diligence on the pat to the officers, a disance of two mices between the trains is sufficient; the flagmen have their instructions in print, and receive them from the road master. Q. In the event that the flagmen cannot read, how then? A. It is merely a matter of form to furnish them to the flagmen; and they have to do is to signal the trains as they pass; it would of course be preferable that they should be educated men, no conductor is allowed to use his own discretion when it would conflict with the rules of the road; James Flood is road master of his section, any obstruction being on the track it is the cuty of the flagmen to exhibit his red flag; the speed of the hind car woulc prevent it, in my opinion, from being stopped in the distance from the mouth of the cut said the place where the accident took place.

John M. Flood said, on being sworn—I am in the employ of the Husson River sailroad Company, as track master, my section extending from Poughkeepsie to Carthage; my business is to see that the track and its appuriemances are in go-d order; Mr. Musson superintends my dutier; he is road master; I employ the flagmen; it has always been customary so to employ men; I tornish the instruction to the flagmen; we give them time tables some days before any change is effected. I tought all my men could read, but have lately discovered that one or two cannot; each flagman has a watch or clock.

Win. Ferdon, sworn—Reiterated his statement pre-

the tables some days before any change is effected. I tought all my men could read, but have lately discovered that one or two cannot; each flagman has a watch or clock.

Wm. Ferdon, sworn—Reiterated his statement previously made before Coroner Colains.

Hy. Minkin rays—I was engineer of the express train to which the socident occurred; it was my regular train; the engine was named Superior; when I saw a red flag I went about 26 roos only, and then stopped; did not see the train till it a ruck us; saw Browerson running back with his red flag; the vacuum in he cylinders caned by rain to back about forty feet; when stopped I was girl g at about there, five mines an hour.

Daniel B. Overton says:—I am foreman of the machine has of this place; the Facific run behind the Missouri or Wednesday; the paralel rods of the Facific were off end the engine could not brake up as easily as if the connection was perfect.

John B. Farle aword, said—I am an engineer on the Pacific on this road; was driving that engine on the day of the accident; the engine was in good order except that the disting which were disconnected; saw no stop signal; did not hear a whistle from forward cogne.

At twenty minutes past five o'clock the case was presented to the jury in a brief charge by the Coroner. After a deliberation of considerable length the jury resorted to the jury in a brief charge by the Coroner. After a deliberation of considerable length the jury rejort, have concluded the investigation into the causes of the resent accident on the Husson Breer failvoat. They say, by their veroict, that the deceased come to heir exerts excident on the Husson Breer failvoat. They say, by their veroict, that the deceased come to heir exerts excident on the Husson Breer failvoat. They say, by their veroict, that the same time the omission at the many for their general good management and caref 1 hours. They entirely exonerate the conductor and entire of the contess train from blame, and say that the originers as figure. They also consure the command

THE WOUNDED.

All the injured parties remaining at Poughkeepsie are in priving, many of them under the care of Dr. Quackstobes of his city,) if we except only Mrs. Hull, they note with every attention from the citizens, of whom the with every attention from the citizens, of whom the with every attention from the citizens, of whom the twindle mention should be made of Mrs. Nawyor, Mission with the hardarge House.

GORDO'S RELATIVES.

At about eleven o'closs a telegraphic despatch was receive from the brothe. (I the news) identified body of Mrs. James Gordon, at Philadelpha. He stated that he had at ready stated from New York, and should be at toughkeepste this morning.

THE CORONERS.

The Secretary of the Railroad C munissioners made his aptearance at Peughkeepsic yesterday afternoon. He alloaned the two Groners, calling for a capy of their ninu ee to be presented to the Board at Albany during the coming week. MES CHARLES H. GREENE.

MRS. CHARLES H. GREENE.

MR. JAMES GERON BENNETT:—

S.E. Will you be so hin as to correct a statement to
the Himland of to-day, that Mrs. Charles H. Greene was
creacfully mutilated and manged" by the late a redicat
in the Hinden River Railcad. I saw her remains at
loughkeepsie; there was no mutilation, nor even laceration. One or both of her limbs were supposed to have

ABSTING OF LIVE OAK CLUB NO. 1—LIVE OAK ON FIRE—SPEECHES OF MESSES. BARKER, FOSDICK, LANDER AND ANDREWS.

was held last night at No. 765 Broadway, at the rooms formerly occupied by the Democratic Union Club during the canvass of 1852. Among those present we're many well known members of the American party who favor the elevation of George Law to the Presidency. A band of music was in attendance, and played some excellent music during the evening.

Mr. James W. Barker was called to the chair, and Messra. W. J. Fuller and A. Blaisdell officiated as Scoretaries.

Mr. Fuller then read the following statement, as the basis of the organization of the cluy:—

conglemeration of parties that now exists. Since the breaking up of the old whig and demogratic parties there was no great national question that divided the american people, and a candidate or the proper platform at this juncture of public affairs would be insured of success. The old question of political economy, tank tariffs and the like, were all isid aside ant forgotten, and the public mind craves after something new. Parties had arisen to satisfy this public went, but they had devoted themselves to this and that tem, and the people were soon disgusted with them, and pined for healthier mental publium. It remained to be seen whether our national politics could be controlled by national considerations, and not leaf issues such as the slavery question. The Kansas problem, in the equation of the speaker, was of easy solution. Congress has the slavery question. The ferritories, and could do what it pleased there, according to his reading of the provisions of the Constitution. The times were proplitions for new men and new organizations. The democracy were diviced in two halves, like a shattered tree, and the golden bees of Americanism were wowing be tween them a beautiful vesture, while the whigh were as the construct on the linding shore, that no alchemist could induce with life or use. (Applause.) It was usual to political parties to choosen variable men for office—a bad rolley, as the election of som men as lyter and Pierce had proved. Mr. Evenick spoke at some length in advocacy of George Law for the Presidency, contending that he would fully carry out the American face, it washington, where three thousand politicians, not house, put the public crib in an unclean state. (Applause.) Mr. Foolick concauded by preceding very time bust of George Law for the Presidency, contending the subject. (Applause.) Mr. Foolick concauded by preceding very time bust of George Law for the Presidency, contending the subject is a subject to the country of the American face.

club.

Mr. F. W. LANDER, formerly connected with the
Pacific Railroad cuterprise, spoke next. He
avowed binself a good democ at, and confessed Mr. F. W. LANDER, formerly connected with the Pacific Railroad cuterprise, spoxe next. He avowed bimeself a good democ at, and confessed he rather liked Caleb Cushing and President Pierce, but thought the receiver y of War die not treat him right in within-loung a report he had writen in relation to the Pacific Railroad. He houed, for that treaten, that the politicians who infested the Capitol and corrupted the seat of power would be seared wit the hot iron of reform, whether in the hancs of George Law Hen. E. W. ANDERWS spoke next in laudatory strains

of Mr. Taw, expressing every connected in its active and integrity.

At the conclusion the Passiment announced that some eight Live Oak Cubs were already in the process of formation, and in a little while they would be spread over the State and the nation.

The club, at a late hour, adjourned until next Wednesseries.

Board of Connelimen

NEW CHARTER FOR THE CITY PROPOSED.

This beard ascendibled yesterday a termoon, in their
themeers in the thir Hall, the Predicent of the Board, B.

F. I meansy, in the chair.

The ninutes of the last Beard were read and approved.

Let i me being first in order, a memorial was received
them. J. Boorman, N. J. Bearr and others, praying for a
stay of proceedings in the extension of Albany street.

This memorial was laid upon the table.

The following resolutions were offered by Councilman

FINERANCE.

The following resolutions were offered by Councilman INNENEXT:

Free-rived. That a committee of five be appointed to consider upon the property and report to this floard the copy of sech a charter as they may deem proper to secure the citizens of New York a good, committed government. Received, That the Board of Alcermen he requested to appoint a like committee to co-operate with a committee of this Board.

The above resolutions were adopted without debate.

Conneillant Materia there offered a recolution calling

The above resolutions were adopted without debate. Councilian Mottrix then effered a resolution, calling for a new hureau in the Street Department, to be called "Bureau of Insucctors," said bureau to consist of ten officers, who shall have full charge of the proper execution of air the public works of construction and repair caring within the jurisdiction of the said department. This resolution was referred to Committee on Ordinances.

This resolution was referred to Committee on Ordinances.

'be Chairman then stated that he would amounce the Finance to manifee to night, and present to the Board the e her committees at an early day.

The Finance Committee for the ensuing year was acceptingly announced as to low: —Journtimen G. W. Barrey, Van Riper, Swan, Whitlock and Gray.

A resolution was then presented, proposing an appropriation of \$1,000 to entertain the mid's y on Washington's birthday, and \$200 for a breatfast tor the Veterans. This recountion was referred to the Appropriate Committee, when appointed.

Upon motion the Board then adjourned till Monday continue.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA'S MAILS.

ENGLAND AND THE SOUND DUES

Curious Charges Against American Officials ou the Enlistment Scheme?

PEACE RUMORS IN EUROPE Seizure of African Territory by the

Portuguese,

The steamship Canada arrived at Boston early yester day morning, and her mails, which were forward the first train, were delivered in this city at haif pa seven o'clock last evening. The Canada reports, Dec. 23, off Ballycotton, Ireland

she speke the Collins steamship Atlantic, bound in to William, 39 days from New York for Calcutta. Novem

26, lat. 32 N., Ion. 30 W., Frigate Bird, from Foo-show the passage he has just made was the most stormy he ever knew. On the 28th ult., in latitude 49, longitude

40, encountered a terrific hurricane, which lasted from 10 at night till 6 the next morning. The paddle boxes of the Carada were considerably damaged by the force of masts to maintain their position.

A letter from Copenhagen, of 12th of December, says:— Some astonishment is felt at seeing a large and deeply laden American vessel remaining here for some time. It is said that the English government has received infor-mation of an American vessel having left Boston lades with arms for Ruesia, and this is supposed to be the one.

The Brighton Gazette of 19th ult., says:—

The two greatest lyrical artistes in the world are at this moment residing within three doors of each other—
Jenny Lind at the Bedford Hotel, and G isl in a massion close to her, where the latter will remain till after her confinement, the accountment of "La Diva" being cally expected. Marfo returned to Brighton from Paris on Saturday last and is still here.

We have received Cape of Good Hope papers to the 20th October, inclusive; but they contain little news of general interest. The colony was tranquil and thriving. of taking part in the late Kat river rebellion.

Advices from St. Petersburg, of the 11th ult., report

the death of Count Wielhorsky, some time Secretary of the Russian Embassy in London. The Count had gone to the Crimea to execute a commission of the Empress of Russia to the sick and wounded, and there, in the miltary hospitals, caught typhus fever, of which he died. The Invalide Russe of the 13th December, published

the following:—

Aice de-Camp General Prince Gortschakoff has farwarded the following, under date of the 28th of November (10th December):—

Everything goes on sattsfactorily in the Crimes.

On the 26th of November (8th of December), Colonel Okiobjio, with a small portion of the detachment of the 1pper Belbek, crossed the mountain pass which gives access to the valley of Baidar, attacked the advanced posts of the enemy at Ourkousta and at Bags and having disloged them from those villages, threw them back upon the Tcherneys.

Twenty prisoners remained in our hands.

By the ateamship Ava at Southampton, (Eng.,) on the 20th ult., we have dates from Alexandria, Dec. 6; Malta, 10th; Gibraltar, 16th. The Ava brought sixty two pass-

10th; Gibraltar, 16th. The Ava brought sixty two passengers, among whom was Sir Laurence Peel, from Cal-

ergetic measures of the civil and military authorities have prevented the cholera from increasing in extent and malignity in that island. Since October 4, when the fifty cases in the garrison, chiefly among the Berks militia, recently arrived. The mortality had averaged about fifty per cent of those attacked in Corfu, but had been greater in Zante, where the epidemic broke out at

The Paris Monitour announced that the Imperial Guard and the regiments of infantry of the line, returned from the Crimea, would make a solemn entry into Paris on the 29th ult. At the Bastile they will be harangued by the

Advices from Sebastopol of December 7, say:-

Advices from Madrid are to December 18. They say:

The Certes have granted the authorization comanded
by the government to collect the taxes in 1856, conformably to the budget of 1855. Perfect tranquillity prevailed
everywhere.

The Que n to-day received the Mexican Minister, to
take leave. The government has accepted the advances
of the Credit Mobilier. M. Olozaga will retire after
Faster. The sitting of the Cories to-day was without interest.

The Espana of Madrid, of Dec. 14, says that the indem-

nity of e0,000 duros for the Black Warrior affair has a ready been paid to the United States from the treasury have been advertised for payment in London.

His Excellency the Persian Ambassador, Seif-ool-Moolk Miri-Pindj-Abbas-Kouli-Khan, arrived at St. Petersburg on the 9th ult., and was received with all the honors due

A letter from Manchester, of 18th ult., says :-The suspension of a large spinner and manufacturer at Firwcoc, rear Middleton, (Mr. James Cheetham.) was men ioned on the Excharge, and took people a good deal by surprise. The meeting of creditors is called for Friday. It is feared that the stoppage will bring down one or two smaller manufacturers who were connected with the centern.

Oux London Correspondence.

LONDON, Dec. 21, 1855 The Peace Rumors and Negotiations-Count Exterbary Sent

to St. Petersburg-The Next Campaign-Treaty Between England, France and Sweden-The Sound Dues-New Russian Loan-The Theatre of War.

The peace negotiations are still the great topic of the day. The departure of Count Esterhazy, the Austrian Minister to the Court of St. Petersburg, and who had been staying, on conge, at Vienna, is officially announced in connection with a special mission respecting the preuminaries for peace. You will find so many versions of the contents of the despatches of which he is the bearer, that your readers will be bewildered which to believe. Let it, therefore be said at once, that the exact tenor of his instructions is very properly kept a secret. Yet sufin conjunction with Austria, have taken another ster

been discussed and agreed upon at Vicena. Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Envoy at Vicena, has been made acquainted with them. They are suppressed, of course, by the English and French governments, but still want the app oval of the Emperor Alexander. The statement that if Russia declines Austria will draw the sword against her, is a fudge. Austria will do no such thing, but is very de grous of peace. The result of Count Esterhany's mission is anxiously expected. Kars having fallen, will, tt is thought, enable the Car to accept terms which he could not do until he had gained a victory. The principal bases of these new propositions or negotiations for reace is the neutrality of the Black S. a. It is to be thrown open to the commercial ships of all nations, and no vessels of war allowed there. Russia is still to main-Lo vessels of war allowed there. Russia is still to main-ain her protectorate in the Danubian Principalities, but in so far modified that it is to be a joint protectorate, shared in common with France, England and Austria. The cession of that pertion of Bessarabia which com-mands the mouths of the Danube is also said to be inmands in the propositions. Russia will have to give up bouth of the Pruth, which forms the boundary between